



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Hanford Site

300 Area Proposed Plan for Cleanup

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Hanford Cleanup Overview

Two Dept. of Energy Offices

Richland Operations Office

- River Corridor
- Central Plateau

Office of River Protection

- Tank Waste

Richland Cleanup Work

- Treat contaminated groundwater
- Demolish facilities
- Move buried waste, contaminated soil away from Columbia River
- Isolate contamination from environment on Central Plateau

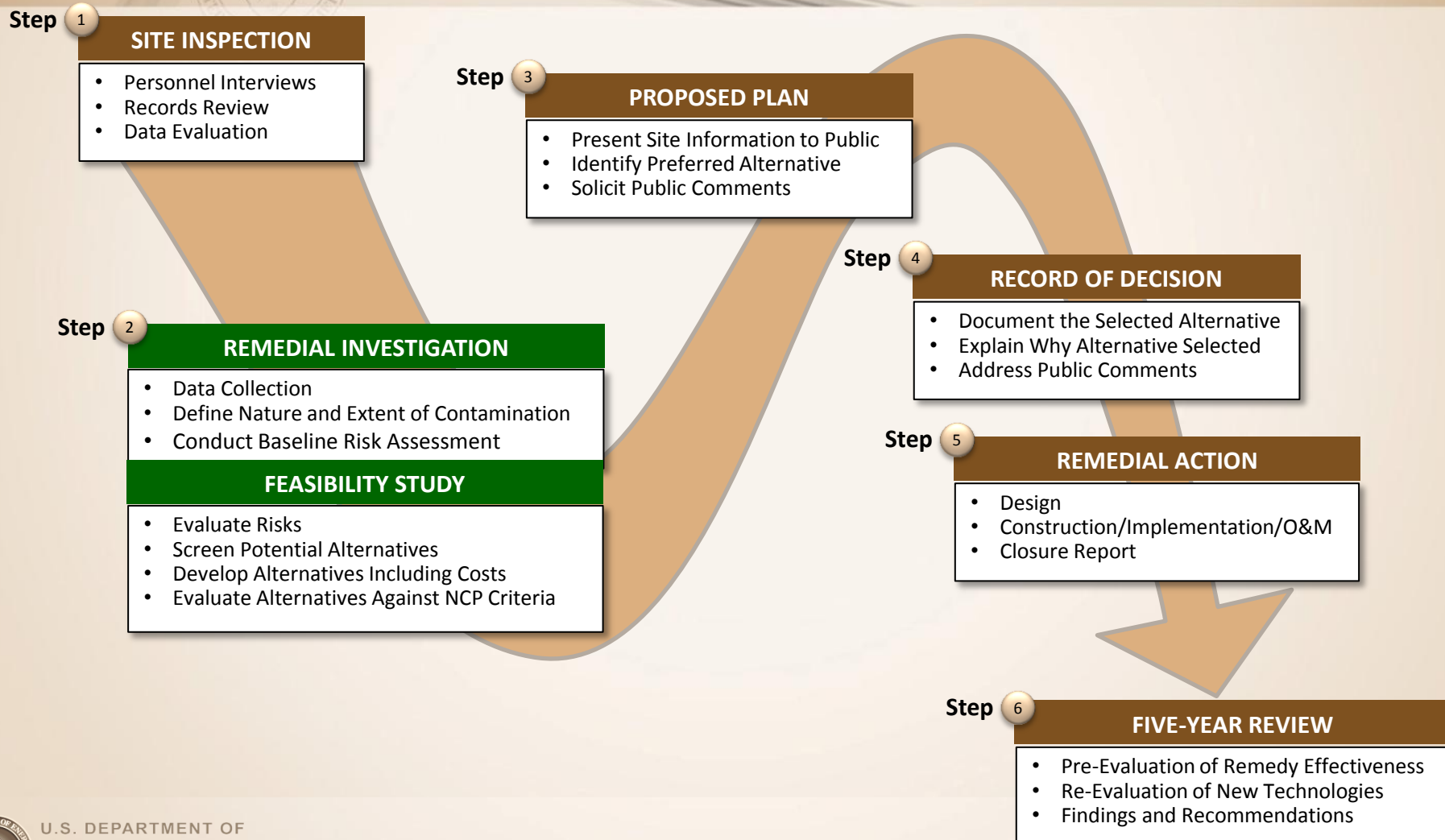


Six Major Cleanup Decisions on Horizon at Hanford

- The River Corridor consists of six cleanup areas located along the Columbia River:
 - **100-BC** – area around the B and C Reactors
 - **100-K** – area around the K East and K West Reactors along the Columbia
 - **100-D/H** – area around the D and DR Reactors and H Reactor
 - **100-N** – area around the N Reactor
 - **100-F/IU** – area around the F Reactor and also a parcel of land inland from the F Reactor Area (west) of the river
 - **300 Area – an industrial research and development area just north of Richland, Washington**

What Guides our Remediation Activities?

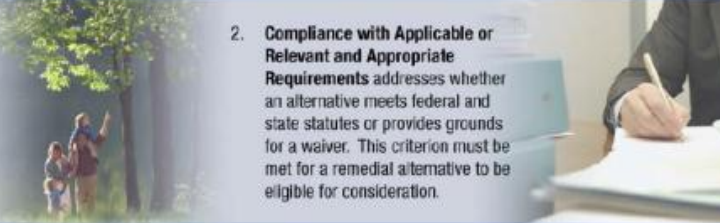
**CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response,
Compensation and Liability Act of 1980**



THRESHOLD CRITERIA

Threshold criteria mean that only those remedial alternatives that provide adequate protection of human health and the environment and comply with ARARs are eligible for selection:

1. **Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment** is the primary objective of the remedial action and determines whether an alternative provides adequate overall protection of human health and the environment. This criterion must be met for all remedial actions.



2. **Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements** addresses whether an alternative meets federal and state statutes or provides grounds for a waiver. This criterion must be met for a remedial alternative to be eligible for consideration.

BALANCING CRITERIA

Balancing criteria help describe technical and cost trade-offs among the various remedial alternatives:

3. **Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence** refers to the ability of a remedy to protect human health and the environment over time, after remedial action objectives have been met.



4. **Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment** means the alternative is evaluated for its ability to reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of the hazards at a site.



5. **Short-Term Effectiveness** refers to an evaluation of the speed with which the remedy can be successful and also takes into consideration any adverse impacts on human health and the environment that may result during the construction and implementation phase of the remedial action.



6. **Implementability** refers to the technical and administrative feasibility of a remedial action, including the availability of materials and services needed to implement the selection.

7. **Cost** refers to an evaluation of the costs of each alternative.



MODIFYING CRITERIA

Modifying criteria can only be considered after public comment is received on the proposed remedy:

8. **State Acceptance** indicates whether the state concurs with, opposes, or has no comment on the proposed remedial action.



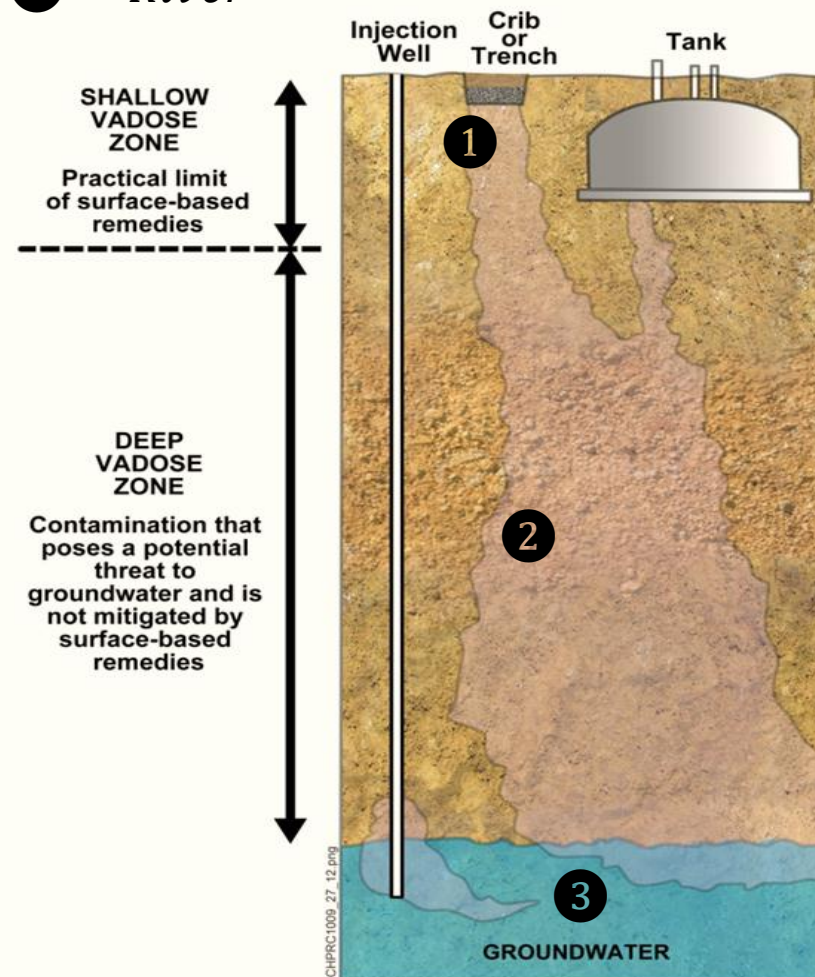
9. **Community Acceptance** assesses the public response to the proposed remedial action. Although public comment is an important part of the decision-making process, EPA is required by law to balance community concerns with the above criteria.



Four Areas of Protection

1. Direct contact at surface (HH/Eco)
2. Groundwater Protection (HH)
3. Groundwater Use/DWS (HH)
4. Surface water (HH/Eco)

④ = *River*



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